Richs at Acquat Creek.

The dispatches—of whose general authoraticity nothing need be said—report a fight going on between Government ressels and the rebal hatteries at Acquai Creek—a small stream that empties into the Potomac, about thirty miles below Washington. These bat-teries were erected doubtless with a view to command the river and shut up the water approach to the Capital. The dislodgment of the relief forces from that quarter is therefore a matter of necessity; and this considration affords some ground for the belief that the report is reliable.

Senator Douglas. Up to the time of going to press we had received no intelligence of the decease of Sanator Douglay: but from all accounts the news of his death may be hourly expected. It was thought by his friends that he would not long survive the result of the last Presidential election, and their predictions in that respect seem about to be verified. A constitution unusually robust, and a vitality almost miraculous, have given way under the unceasing demands that have been made upon them; and the chagrin of a defeat and its palpable consequences was the coup de wace to bring to a close the strange and eventful drama of his existence.

Perhaps it is as well. He has lived longer than most people. Life is not in length of years but in action. The period during which he was upon the public stage has been one of intense activity. No man ever fought harder-though some have fought more wisely-for that which all men desire : the bubble reputation. Why should be outlive his culmination, to be the reluctant witness of his own decline? Peace to his memory; and may his faults be forgotten. He had qualities which attached men to him. No man had stronger friends or more devoted admirers, and in their hearts he will, though dead, long survive.

The Commercial Indorace Judge Taner, and Condemna the Government. The Commercial is of the opinion that

General Cadwalader was guilty of a stretch of power in refusing to deliver up John Merriman, in compliance with the writ of habeas corpus issued by Mr. Chief Justice Taner. As General Cadwalader declared himself to be acting in obedience to authority, derived from the President, the Commercial's charge of stretching of power applies to the latter. rather than to the officer who was the instruent only by which the authority was exercised. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, virtually stands charged by the Commercial with the usurpation of a power that does not belong to him. It is a pity that the Commercial-which is dull upon the subject to the measure of a column-could not afford to give something in the form of reason or authority for what, under the circumstances-coming from an Administration journal—is so weighty a charge. As reason and authority, however, e articles in which the Commercial is known to deal but sparingly, this omission more a matter of regret than of surprise. Had Chief Justice Taney been a man of

ase and discretion-a true friend of the Government, and sincerely desirous to give it his aid, in these trying times, he would at ast have been willing to comply with the request of General Cadwalader, and postne farther action in the case until the President had been consulted. So far from doing this, he seemed anxious to precipitate atters, and to get up a quarrel between the civil and the military sutherity as soon as possible. The circumstances show that was forward to intermix himself in the affair-knowing that, in that particular lodity, more than any where else, he could abarrass the Government, by exciting popalar jealousy, and thus, perhaps, prepare the

way for serious civic disturbances.

The President, besides being the first civil agistrate, is official Commander-in-Chief of he army; and upon him the responsibility take care of the Republic ultimately rests. n him and in those whom he deputes, if anyhere, is vested the power to declare martial aw, and suspend the action of the writ of abeas corpus. "In cases of rebellion or inssion" there is no limit to this power but is own discretion, founded upon his opinns of what "the public safety may require." cting through one of the superior officers the army, located in a city which is kept order solely by the presence of an overowering military force, he has seen fit to uspend the habeas corpus; and this, in a arnal that enjoys the Government natrone, and is received as an organ of the party which the President was elected, is desuced as an act of usurpation.

Had the Government exhibited a disposion to play a tyransical part-had the ufficient causes—had the treatment of soners been cruel, or the conduct of the mander in Chief or his officers overring-had there even been shown any int of respect for the institutions of the ntry, or desire to exalt the military over e civil power, there might have been some use for the Commercial's strictures. As it there is none; and they simply show the iter's ignorance of the law, and his inacity to grasp and comprehend the bearg of the facts which the Government, in se most trying exigences, is required to

documents which it copies, and the neral terms in which it expresses its propositions:

of detain a person subject to the rules and ticles of war, for an offenes against the ws of the United States, except in and of a judicial authority, and subject to its conoi; and if the party is arrested by the miliary, it is the duty of the officer to deliver in over immediately to the civil authority be dealt with according to law."

From this it follows that in order to pos-

the necessary authority to capture or prisoners persons in rebellion against Generals, Colonels, Captains, Corporals ed and authenticated; and that, when prironers are taken, it will be the duty their captors to deliver them over to the arts of the United States district where

-"to have compulsory process for old ining witnesses in his favor, and to have the as-

istance of counsel in his defense." This doctrine, which the Commercial in dorses, will make the punishment of rebels taken in arms on the field of battle, in the State of South Carolina, rather a dilatory proceeding than otherwise. The Position of Great Britain Im Jun-

With but few exceptions, the newspaper press of the United States has expressed trelf discontented with the position which the British Government has assumed in respect to the civil disturbances in this

It has recognized the Confederacy as a belligerent power.

It has declared its own neutrality. These are its offenses; and the second peing a consequence of the first, we may look upon the fact that it has recognized the Confederacy as a belligerent power as the sum of our cause of complaint.

The British Government, probably, understands this matter better than the Amer ican journals. With a full view of the responsibilities resting upon them, the British Ministry appear to have acted faithfully-not forgetting that they had the nterests of their own country to look after, as well as those of ours.

The British Government has recognized the Confederacy as a belligerent power; now, if it can be shown that our Government has done the same, have we not foreclosed our right to complain?

Our Government has recognized, and does recognize, the Confederacy as a belligerent

It is making war against it in the same forms, and by the same means, and according to the same rules, which other nations observe in making war upon each other. It has not actually declared war, it is true; but the declaration is a formality which does not change the relations of the parties to each other, a particle.

Our Government has declared its intention to blockade the ports of the Confederacy—is proceeding to carry its intention into effect; and has appealed to European Governments to respect the blockade,

A blockade is a war measure. It is recog nized as such by all the modern writers upon international law; and it is only upon the ground that it is a war measure, that the blockeding party can claim that its hould be respected.

By admitting the right to blockade, as war measure, Great Britain cuts herself off from all title to disregard the blockade under any mercantile contingency that may arise. "It"-a blockade-says Mr. Wheaton, "can not be sustained as to neutrals, otherwise than as a belligerent measure."

Here is the best of American authority for the correctness of the position which Great Britain has assumed.

Had Great Britain not recognised the Confederacy as a belligerent, it would have been in her power, it is true, to have punished the privateers of Mr. Jefferson Davis as pirates; but, as an offset, she could not have prohibited her merchant vessels from violating the blockade, nor have refused to avenge or indemnify them, in case of cap. ture and confiscation by the forces of the United States. Such a state of things would have inevitably led to ill feelings, if not to

Of the recognition of the Confederacy as a belligerent, the declaration of neutrality is a natural sequence.

Of this neutrality we have no right to complain. It is the only position that nations not parties can assume; and is all that we can justly demand; nor is there a single opon the good faith of the British Government in the course it has chosen to pursue.

There are those who seem to think, be cause the sentiment of the people of Great Britain is opposed to slavery, and the British Government has, on one occasion, interfered to abolish alavery in its colonies, that there-fore the Government should take part with the North in this controversy, and use its power and its influence to put an end to the servile relation upon this continent. We see the effect of these anti slavery notions in newspapers whose conductors, if accused, would loudly disciaim any approach to abolition proclivities; but it is from this source in fact, that comes all this discontent at the position which the British Government has

elected to occupy. These people do not know what they ask. No one civilized people of modern times has ever assumed, in peace or in war, to interfere directly with the domestic relations of another. To establish the custom of doing so, and fix it as a precedent sanctioned by two such nations as Great Britain and the United States, would be most unfortunate.

We do not understand the United States Government as waring against slavery, or as entertaining any disposition to do so. The injury that may occur to Southern in stitutions incidentally through the war is, of course, none of its concern. They who provoke the war must take as they come the consequences of the war. But when a Government carries on war for the purpose of dissolving the domestic relations of a people, it deserves to be resisted and defeated.

We may be assured that Great Britain will take no part in a crusade against slavery on this continent. If we do not, she knows her duty better. When she abolished slavery in her colonies she paid the planters for their property. She is interested in the continuance of American slavery, without being implicated in it; and will, as she has a right to do, allow her interest to govern her con-

The Commercial-whose historical knowledge consists in recollecting the names of facts, without a conception of the facts themselves—cites the conduct of the United States in respect to the Canadian disturbances of 1838, as an example to be followed by the British Government in case. Ged forbid that the disreputable behavior of the people and Government of the United States on that occasion should ever pass into a precedent. We permitted predatory bands to organise upon our soil for the invasion of British territory, and the slaughter and plunder of its inhabitants, and gave shelter and protection to their fugitives, and outlawed insurrection ists. Our Government was as captions upon the one hand as it was unmindful of national laws and comity upon the other; and nothing but the forbearance of Great Britain, and the urgent solicitation of men out of office, prevented a war between the two

On the contrary, when we are disposed to criticise severely the conduct of Great Britain, we should bear in mind the conducunder circumstances somewhat similar, Our record is far from immaculate. We have cen persons captured in the ranks of sold army, and those captured out of it. I must all be arrested as other people arrested, by virtue of writs previously

pluyed to erect shelters for the troops at that

post. The carpenters claim that they were ngaged to work at \$1 75 per day. When they appeared, to receive their wages, they were informed that they were to get but \$1 25. The remonstrances upon this head were pretty urgent, and demonstrative to the extent that troops encamped upon the Orphan Asylum Grounds were sent for to reserve order.

In the morning some who felt willing to eceive the smaller sum were provented com doing so by the threats of the others, who held an indignation meeting and deconneed, in bitter terms, all who should do so. In the afternoon, however, a few, pressed by urgent necessity, were constrained to leave the general will and come to the proferred terms. These report that, on receiving their money, they were required to sign two receipts, one for the sum paid into their hands, and one is blank. This, if true, has a suspicious look withal, and needs explanation. Wrongfal suspicions are quite likely to attach to army discount of the charge of the charge of place, might be sum paid into their hands, and one is blank. This, if true, has a suspicious look withal, and needs explanation. Wrongfal suspicions are quite likely to attach to army discount of the charge of the ald House of Representatives, which were modeled from those used by the Congress of 1776. Here there is, if not a sea, a small take of familiar faces, which but for the charge of place, might lead one to famou himself in Washington. At noon Hon. Howell Gobb ascends the Speaker's rostrum, and carries us back to the days when his hammer ruled the debates of a much larger assemblage. The House is called to order, and a suspicier are added to the customary brimstone. In the afternoon, however, a few, that this liability is the result of a propensity thought to prevail among them of making a profit upon whatever passes through their hands. If the difference between \$1 75 and \$1 25 is a perquisite, the fact can not be too early made manifest,

Judge Taney Not Resigned.

It is said that the rumor that Chief Justice Taney is about to resign, in consequence of the disagreement between him and the Goveroment needs confirmation. Probably: A man who resorted to so many mean ways to get office, and who has exhibited so inordinate a love of notoriety in office, will part with office when he parts with life. Judge Campbell resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, not because he was a disunionist-for that he declared he was not-but because his State was out of the Union. Judge Taney will suffer under no consciencious scruples of this kind. Whether Maryland goes out or stays in, he will doubtless hold office as long as office will hold him, Superanuated and imbecile, with nothing left of his mind but a love of notoriety and mischief, his seat has virtually been vacant for years; and would have been actually so, but for an apparently perverse determination to live to spite the hopes and disapppoint the expectations of those who wished him out of the way. He is evidently upon the very eve of dissolution; but he clung to life long enough to put upon record, and, to some extent, establish as precedents, doctrines by which the Government may be daily embarrassed. so long as these unhappy disturbances shall

Postal Communication with the South The following note from the Postmaster of this city is written with a view to correct impressions growing out of articles and reports in the city papers, stating that the Government had ordered all communications by mail with States South of the Ohlo

to be discontinued: "PORT OFFICE, "CINCINNATI, May 31, 1861.

"To the Editors of the Dolly Press:

"The public have been led to believe, by the publication of unofficial statements, that the mails are not carried with any certainty or regularity throughout the country, and that they are almost entirely cut off from the South. I desire to state that the mails are being sent and received with the usual regularity, and that up to this date I have regularity, and that up to this date I have not been notified by the Department at Washington to stop sending postal matter to the Southern States. J. C. BAUM, P. M."

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Yacht America in the Rebel Service -Affinire at the Confederate Capital. The following letter is from a gentleman in Montgomery to his friend in New York

City:

MoxTGOMERY, Sunday, May 19, 1861.

My Dest —: At Savannah I was refreshed by a reminiscence of "Auld Lang Syne," trebly grateful smidst the obliterations of so many of its dearest memories. This was Commodore Stevens's victorious yacht America, which, it grieved us all to hear, was sharing, some three years since, the fate of the triumphal car, consigned after a magaant to the royal or civic coach-house. a pageant, to the royal or civic coach-house. The ribs of a ship possess the immense advantage over the skeleton of her builder, vaninge over the skeleton of her builder, that with a new skin she may be made once more to "walk the waters like a thing of life." From the dock in which she had so long lain neglected, stained and wasting with decay, she was transferred last year to the ship-yard, and restored to her pristine grace of line and buoyancy of motion; and, in the hands of her present owner, Captain Decie, formerly of the Royal Navy, won the cup in the Plymouth Regatta with so much

cap in the Plymouth Regatta with so much ease that her proprietor challenged at once the yachts of all England to a match of £1,600 aside, which was not accepted.

I should not omit to say that, in her second espousal to the ses, she was rebaptized as the Camilla. When she left England on a coasting cruise, touching at the chief Atlantic ports of France and Spain, there was no serious apprehension of the fratricidal war we are all lamenting, without the power to stay or avert. From Cadiz she plowed her way to the Cape & Verde Islands, where the charm of the climate and its tropical productions tempted Captain D. to prolong his stay many weeks before pointing her for Savannah, which he reached in twenty-two days from Porto Grande, after a detention of more than a week by calms, in the kelpy pattures of the Sea of Bargosso.

Had the rallant schooner still borne the

in the kelpy pastures of the Sea of Sargosso.

Had the gallant schooner still borne the
Stars and Stripes at her peak, and the mute
bunting enjoyed the consciousness of its ancient glories when unfurled from the signallocker in which it had so long rested, it
would require no great stretch of imagination to liken its surprise when passing Fort
Pulaski, where the Confederate banner now
rules, to that of Rip Van Winkle returning
to his mative village. It took, however, half
a century to effect the changes which bewildered the patriarch of Sleepy Hollow, while
a few brief months, weeks, nay, but the half
week preceding the 13th of April, sufficed to
lower the bucket of Union and hoist that of
State rights in, I fear to count, how many

week preceding the 13th of April, sufficed to lower the bucket of Union and hoist that of State rights in, I fear to count, how many States of our Confederacy.

In the cabin of the Camilla, though Jamaica toddy, March & Bensen of 1902, and the immortal Stevens Edgar chowder have not left their traditions behind them, the eager Clicquot still breaks its fetters, and a substantial hospitality welcomes the visitor. But there is a new element on board to which the schooner's planks were proviously strangers—six little bairns, who renew the regret that the generous builder of the craft should have left no heirs to whom posterity might pay some slight installment of the tribute done to his many ennobling virtues.

One far less acceptical than St. Thomas would require the evidence of their actual presence to believe that the lovely and youthful dame who sits beneath the awning of the Camilla can be the mother of that flock, and as the sunbrowned nestlings gausbol over the unguarded deck, it is not without a shudder that one admires the "oak and triple brass around the breast" of the viking who has risked all his eggs in one basket mather than resume the wouted backelor freedom of yeach-life. Let me add that the month of June will probably show the comradee of the Camilla at Hobeken, their old friend with a new face, and perhaps testify in the regatts that the keel laid by George Steers has lost none of its swiftness, proving in a new shape the truth of the sdage.

\*\*Crewer was calcanus musland mirrow more correst.\*\*

To modulate my minatrelay from the Camilla to the themes of the hour without

formatian," when arrested are to be entitled to "a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein his crime was committed"—to be "informed of the nature and cause of the accusation"—the nature and cause of the accusation"—free hundred carpenters, who had been committed the proper offices, and the "description of the State hundred carpenters, who had been committed the proper offices, and the "description of the State hundred carpenters, who had been committed the proper offices, and the "description of the state are in the city yesterday, growing out of a dispute between the Quartermasters depart ment for Camp Dennison, and some four or five hundred carpenters, who had been committed with the witnesses against him."

The state hundred carpenters, who had been committee the proper at the proper offices are to be constituted to the river, or following the arms of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a tolerable notion of the Strams—work of the bill, and row will form a toler ton (Cyril Thoraton) designates the "Amelican composite, which answers equally we for a hotel, a town hall or a Universal

church."

From its portion the eve wanders over a lovely panerama of undulating country, insuriant with folloge, dotted with pale mansions, and wearing an aspect of health, prosperity and happiness, which inspires a regret that it can not be "always May," for the Spanish beard, the fatal index of maiaris, fringes here and there a noble tree, though not in the deadly profusion which harmonizes Bonaventura with its whited sepui-

But it lacks five minutes of moon, and we hasten to the Legislative Hall, a demi-lunar apartment on the lower floor, with concen-tric ranges of small tables, like the ancient

or charcoal, and salepeer are added to the customary brimatone.

The public proceedings of these "conscript sons" of 1776 hast but half an hour, during which their doings are conducted, with all the formalities observed during the morning the formalities observed during the morning hour at Washington. The doors are closed for business, and we drive among the hills of the high plateau in the rear of this mous Saser. As we are whirled over an admira-ble road, the parasitic most increases on the trees, and we are told that the most healthy abodes its moon the river's hank and not abodes lie upon the river's bank, and not, as the cool breeze would else have led us to imagine, in the highly attractive suburbs

We are traversing.
We seen leave the timber and come upo we seen leave the threat and the broad expanses of cultivated fields, smiling with rash core, or pensive with the tender cotton plant. We are told that there is not a foot of useless land in all Alabams, and what we see of the rich loam and fields of maire, eighteen inches high, leads us t believe that the lots of the cultivators aroun dontgomery have fallen in "pleasant

New York Journalists and Literature Editors in New York have an advantage over their brethren in smaller cities, from the greater demand for all sorts of literary work that always exists. There is scarcely work that always exists. There is scarcely a leading editor or writer whose productions are confined to the journal with which he is particularly connected. Bryant, for instance, of the Post, is a frequent contributor to the Ledger. So are Willis and Morris. Dans, from 9 to 10 in the morning, is at Appleton's, working away at the Encyclopedia; at noon he goes to the Tribune, remains until 4, arranges the correspondence, &c. At 9 P. M. he is back again, and remains until 12, supervising everything that goes until 12, supervising everything that goes into the paper, giving directions for editorials, &c. Bipley, the literary man of the Tribune, is associated with Dana in the Escyclopedia,

and does reviewing for magazines.

Hurlburt, late of the Times, the most brilliant man at editorials in town, is now New York correspondent of the London Times, and does the "Hamilton" theatrical matters for the Albion. Lately he has made matters for the Albion. Lately he has made a lot of money in stocks, and don't care much about doing leaders. Wilkins, or the Herald [He is now dead.-Ep.], apparently blase to everything, is one of the most industrious and painstaking of scribblers. Besides writing a daily leader, and the dramatics and operatice, he contributes a feullicton to the Weekly Leader, sends a weekly letter to the London Morning Chronicle, ditto to the New Orleans Crosset, and usually has some thing on hand in the shape of a comedy or farce. His "Henrietta" was played between forty and fifty nights consecutively at Walinck's, which was a particularly cheerful thing, as it gave the author fifteen dollars for each performance. John Bonner, commercial and financial editor of the Herald, and a strong writer on subjects connected mercial and financial editor of the Herald, and a strong writer on subjects connected with trade, devotes half of each day to editing Harper's Weekly. Goodwin, of the Post, when not at the office, fires away at his History of France. Charles Hallock, of the Justial of Commerce, contributes many of the cleverest articles in Harper's Magazine.

Leland, besides editing, Vanity Fair, is a regular contributor to the Knickerbocker, Frank Leslie, the Times, and ever so many other papers. Halpine, who has just run down to Washington to do a bit of war with the sixty second, gives his day lights to the

he sixty se Leader, and from nine to twolve at night is one of the editorial staff of the Times. Nordhoff, who has taken Bigelow's place on the Post, gives half his time to the Harper's. Me Millan, a very clever man on the Express, does letters to papers elsewhere. Richard Grant White, of the World, is one of the regular reviewers on the Atlantic Monthly. Stedman, who edits the evening edition of the World, writes poetry and prose

edition of the World, writes poetry and prose for all sorts of magazines.

Adam Badeau, one of the principal literary men of the Express, is a well paid contributor to the weekles and monthlies. Tom Thorp "the Bee Hunter," when absent from his desk at the custom-house, writes and illustrates papers for the Harpers. R. H. Stoddard, the poet, also a custom-house clerk, does considerable outside literary work. These are a few of the many clever men on the New York press, whose brains are, as the market reporters say, in steady demand at fair prices. Indeed, there is scarcely an author in town who is not more or less employed on the daily and weekly press, and the same may be said of the clergy. Ward Beecher is a weekly contributor to the Ledger. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Prime, Dr Osgood, Dr. Stevens, Dr. Hawks, Dr. Baird, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Bright, Dr. Crooks, Milburn, and others, are recipients of literal sums for articles furnished the dailes, weeklies, and monthlies.

MILITARY NOTICES. A REGIMENTAL BAND OF SIX-TEEN MEN wanted for the FIEST KENTUCKY REGIMENT. Application to be made immediately at Headquarters, Camp Clay, my17

WANTED-RECRUITS-HAGH-LAND GUARDS -Wanted for Commany B. Fifth Begiment. Highland Guards. a faw shie-bodied men to fill up ranks for the war. Apply to Company B. Fifth Regiment, at Camp Danuison. my31 & Cart. B. L. KILPATRICK. QUEEN CITY PLYING ARTILLERY ATTENTION - The members of this Company are ordered to meet at the Headquarters, 164 West Fourth st., THIS MOBNING, at 90 cleek. By order of a LEUT. ALFRED WILSON. WANTED-A FEW ABLE-BODIED
Men, to fill up ranks of Company B. Fifth Hegiment. Those enlisting, will be harched inusdistely into Camp. Recruiting Office. No. 2844
West-Sixth-st, between Sim and Plum, at the
"Punch."

BE HEADQUARTERS C. Z. G., CAMP DENNIBUR, U - WANTED-Fifteen able-hedied men, from 18 to 18 years of age, to fill the ranks of Chotmanti Zonare Guard, Company B, under the three-years emistances. Apply at the office of H, W HORTON, Apollo Building, north-west corner Fifth and Wainut-sts., immediately. my21-b\* ATTENTION, HUDSON RANGERS, MILITIA OF BESERVE; The qualified elect. For of said Company are hereby notified to meet at Greenwood's Stove-shop, on SATURDAT Junes, 1861, between the hours of is A. M. and S. M. the control of the cont

\$100 BOUNTY -AND-

One-quarter Section of Land: TO ALL WHO VOLUNTRES IN THE Guthrie Gray Regiment for the War

for Company F. Apply at So. 200 Walnut-arrest, one door above Fifth, east side.
Lawr. C. H. BRUTTEN, Becruiting Officer,

WAR! WAR! ONE MORE CHANCE TO JOIN THE INDEPENDENT GUTHRIE GRAYS.

BODIED MEN, to fill up Captain J. U. GUTH-BIES Company. For further particulars, inquirs at the Becruiting Office, north-was corner
Fifth and Wainut sta. Office open from 5 A. M. V.
to 9 P. Mr. LIEUT. A. B. BILLERBEGE.

19731-4f BE FOR CAMP CLAY. TEN CENTS

HOME INTEREST.

BE YES DAILY PRESS - You Coule a wronk Thought processed and realiset, or E. for the Learn your orders for the Datus Pusses the Counting-room. Only Ten Conts a Week.

MU To THE LADIES. - Those who have not provided tharmelves with Farnacle for this essees should at once visit the Umbrella Store of J. (Udix, West Fourth etrees, expedite the Pert-offic and select from his choicest stock, just speece.

BEGGAN-SWAIN.—On Thursday ovening, M. BEGGAN-SWAIN.—On Thursday ovening, M. B., by Kov. John Mitchell, at the resistence of the ort Engest in this city, Ramuel H. Brogan, of Netport, Ev., and Miss Emina Swain, of Triesmatil

DIED. STEWARD.—Of disease of the brain and jungs liarris, Jane, daughtes of Mary J, and J, W Ritorard, and J years, it months and R days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her graudather, J. W. Rieward, No. 200 West Fifth street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

"The little rose-loud of earth as fair Has gone to Heaven to blossom there,"

Attention, Newsboys!

DALL AT THE COUNTING-ROOM AND BUY TICKETS FOR

SUNDAY'S PRESS! Wedding and Visiting Oards, graved and Frinted, S. sh and Fresses, Do La Bi tionery and Envelopes, y and Envelopes.

HHIFLEY & SMITH,

(Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bro.,)

22 West Fourth-street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attention, Newsboys!

CALL AT THE COUNTING-ROOM AND BUY TICKETS FOR

SUNDAY'S PRESS

REMOVAL -DR. D. S. GAN
has removed from 13 East Sixth at 1
348 Ease-st., between Ninth and Court. my31-f ARTISTS' PHOTOGRAPH GAL-LERY, 106 Fourth-st, -Photographs, both plain and painted in ell. 1918-11 EATON & WEBBER,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. THE Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company has removed its office to the former location, No. 269 Vine-street. my20 1 FEMALE PHYSICIAN, — MRS sician and Accoucheur Pateuts boarded, if required. Residence, SB Wade-st., between John and Cutter.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION is new in section at the office of the County Auditor. All persons having besiness before said Board will make their applications in writing without delay. Auditor of Hamilton County. "WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT!"—Mr. Lawoard will preach a smill a Nixon's Hail. Fourth at, between Mais and Walnut, on SUNDAY AFFERNOON, at half past three o'clack. Sobject—"The signs of thee times—what they indicate and demand." All are invited. Seate free.

MOLDERS. - THE NEMBERS
of the Stove and Bollow Molders Union
are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Sixth
and Walnut-strest, THIS (Saturday) EVENISO,
June 1, 1851, at 8 o'clock. Besiness of importance.
A full attendance requested By order of
W. J KNEPPER, President

LIFE AND FIRE ENSURANCE
Those two New York Companies, the
GERMANIA LIFE and the GERMANIA FIRE
INSUBANCE COMPANIES, each with a separate
cash capital of \$200,000, and owned and managed
by Germans of solid wealth take risks in Cincinnatiat New York raise. Those wishing insurance
will please call on their agent.
CHARLES REEMELIN,
THAT CHARLES RESMELIN,
Only Valley Bank Building.

AT PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE-The Land of the Lotus-eaters! On exhibition for a few days before going to Europe. ADMISSION SEASON TICKETS 56 CENTS

L. M. & C. & X. R. R. TRAINS FOR CAMP DENNISON leave Cincinnati at 7 and 9:25 A.M., 3:13, 3:30 and 6 P. M.

EFULKNING-Leave Camp Dennison at 7:10 and 9:26 A.M., 3:45, 9:06 and 7 P.M.

MADAME ALWIN. ALL PERSONS WISHING TO know their future prospects, can have them correctly stated by MADAME ALWIN, at 16 East Sixth-st., between Main and Synamors, where she may be consulted on all malters concerning love, marriage, courtainly, law-matters and luminess affairs, and will fell the name of the lady or gestleman they will marry; also, the name of her visions.

NOTIUE. - TO THE STOCK.

BOLDERS of the Passenger Hailroad
Company of Cincinnati. - Notice is hereby given
that a meeting of the Stockholders of axid Company will be held, pursuant to order of the Board
of Directors, on FRIDA's, May 11, 1850, at 10
Cover's Block, north-west on the of French and
Main-als, is act upon the following resolution, viz.

Esselved: That the Company accept the provision
of the Act of the General Axembly of the State of
Ohio, passed Agril 10, 1851, entitled "An Act to
panies"
By order of the Beard.

By order of the Beard.

By order of the Board, my21-tt C. H. KILGOUR, President OFFICE FIREMEN'S INS. CO., CINCINNATI, May 15, 1861. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for t election of Directors, will be held at this office, MONDAY, the lid day of June, 1861, between thours of 16 o'clock A. M. and 10 c'clock P. M. myl6-tt S. R. CARTER, Secretar

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO.

THIS PAVORITH SUMMER
TO, 1861. Families desiring boarding during the
season, cas be accommodated at reduced rates. J. A. SWAYNIE, Lowis Center P. O., Delaware Co., Ohle

LOOK OUT

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, June 2.

IT WILL BE DELIVERED BY

CARRIERS: AND SOLD BY

Newsboys

GOODS MARKED DOWN DELAND &

GOSSAGE'S.

74 & 76

WEST FOURTH-ST. 100 PIECES RICH DRESS SILKS At 56 conts per pard-worth 75c, and \$1. GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE BEASON.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN SHAWL AND MANTILLA STOCK In all Styles, at Low Prices, ncwince Mantles, Peints and Burnous. TRAVELING COSTUMES,

BLACK STELLA AND SPRING SHAWLS

In Cloth, Linen, Pointille, Poplin, Rugilsh Barege &c. Very desirable suits at \$3.56 and \$5.

Silk Basques and Traveling Costumes. GREAT VABLETY OF

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Wide High-colored Chintzes, Gray Debages, At 195c. -worth Mc. Full Variety of Colored Silks! AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.

Lyons Dress Silks! \$66 pieces PARIS and LYONS DEES SILKS, of choice styles, and of this season's importation, at 37%, 56, 62, 75, 87c., \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2 per yard.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS! GLOVES AND HOSIERY

LINEN GOODS. Including Piece Linens, Linen Damaska, Linet Sheetings, Pillow-case Lineus, Napkins, Towels Table-cloths, &c., all of extra quality and finish. Extra Quality Hoop-skirts!

ARMY GOODS

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS. BLOUSE LINENS, for Fatigue Coats, at DELAND & GOSSAGE'S

NOW IS THE TIME STILL **HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS** GREATER BARGAINS!

WE WILL OPEN,

On Monday, May 27, 1861, THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY PRESS 30 CASES OF A FAMILY NEWSPAPER. INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS;

BOUGHT FOR CASH AT SHERIFF SALE. Last week, in New York, in which we will give the

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH. ANOTHER LOT OF 

9,000 yards of Real FRENCH CHINTZES, at 1215c, worth 37. VERY BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES . (SEVEN FLOUNCES), at 82 75. LACE MANTLES AND POINTS!

BARGAINS IN Table Linens, Napkins and Towelings.

3 CASES OF 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS. At 9%0, worth 12%. HOOP-SKIRTS At less prices than any ever offered before.

THE ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED TO COBER-SPOND WITH PANIC PRICES! KENTUCKY MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

No. 112 Fifth-street, First Great Annual Sale.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS! S. S. EAMES. 110 Fifth-street,

INVITES THE PUBLIC TO HIS PIRST Appual sale of DRY GOODS, which he intends No Misrepresentations to Effect Sales. Read the Prices! Examine the Goods!

ALL OUR STOCK MARKED DOWN IN PLAIN FIGURES. KENTUCKY FUNDS TAKEN AT PAB. LIST OF PRICES. MUSLINS.

DRESS GOODS. MOBES will be offered at \$13 each-cost of impor-

Black Silks, Cheap. HOOP-SKIRTS (all vices) of bost makes. SHAWLS, PARASOLS, HOSTERY, GLOVES, &c. EMBEOIDERIES, in great variety. Remember the Place!

110 FIFTH-STREET, my 26-f Between Wine and Race HO. FOR THE CHADES ON THE LET PETCH. of the Third-speed Shades, No. 31 Petches, has lastly added to the attractions of third circe. by giving every day and evening 2RAS CONCERT also, Mo. 14SNOW WVEY HOHNING, from 5 to 15 o'clack. He has a choice selection of the seet bequere and digars. Give him and and let us know if he is 0. K.

NOTICE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS they wishdrawn from basiness, hereby notifies the jubic that no one is generator authorized to not for him, or use bit name in any transaction whatever. JAG. E. WALLINGFORD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, NEW ADVERTISEMENTS Arms

Calt'a" New and Old Model

Whitney's" Navy Revolvers,

"Sharpe's" Repeaters,

CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Gun Materials!

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,

Nos. 140 and 142 Main-street

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Prospectus, 1861

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RVBRY THURSDAY,

From the office of the Daily Press,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSUE.

ANCE CO.—HOME GUARDS.—This Company
makes no extra charge on Policies to the newber
of Home Guards.

Ferroms enlisting for the regular service to mos

Ferroms enlisting for the require service to mose, the chances of war, will be charged one and one-marker per court, for three months enlistment and the same proportion for air months or one year. This Company continues to insure fives on same arms as heratofore, independent of the war risks. Dividend, January 1, 1861—Forty-Rvo per cent, occumitated means at that date

SS.812,555 SO SECURELY INVESTED.
Profits are divided among the assured.
For particulars, apply to WRLL Agent.
DINN W. HART & Public Landing,
mySl-x2dy At Office of Cinclingal Inc. Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MADISON HOUSE

WILL BE REOPENED ON THE 1ST OF JUNE -1. W. GARBISON will have the assistance of his brothers, JAMES and WILL-IAM GAERISON and JAMES MURPHY.

See A share of the Traveling Public and of City Boarders is respectfully solicited.

my22-f

DRS. WARDLE & DOUGHTY,

BONKLESS SARDINES, LOBSTERS,

DR. VATTIER,

DENTISTS,

Cartridges, Nos. 30 and 39,

WE ARE IN BECEIPT DAILY OF COLT'S" NEW AND OLD MODEL REVOLVERS. 4. 5 AND 6 INCHES.

Army and Navy Revolvers Allen's" Curtridge Revelvers, TRIB COMPANY Allen's" Single barrel Cartridge Pistols, 9%, 3 AND 4 INCHES. Is the only one that manufactures the Whitney's" Revelvers, 5 and 6 Inches, Double-lock and Bhuttle-stitch

"Hider's Revolvers, SMITH & WESSON'S" SEVEN-SHOT No. 58 West Fourth-st.

Bliss & Goodyear's" 6-Shot Revolvers, Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

Over 100 Varieties!

INCLUDING WASHINGTON EGSETTES! ANDERSON ROSETTES! COL. ELLSWORTH ROSETTES!

SOOTT, ANDERSON, Archbishop RUGHES, etc. ALSO-Flag Plus of all kinds; Fort Sunter Zouave, "Our Flag," and cannon devices on En-velopes, in colere at \$5.50 per thousand; Commer-cial Note Paper, with Flags, at \$5 per ream, etc. Call and see our immense stocks or inclose \$2, and get one sample of each article we have, at wholesale price, from which you may order sup-MUNTORD & CO., Rec. 28 and 40 West Fourth et., Cincipatit, Ohio.

MILITARY CLOTH

Pure Indigo Blue.

ADAPTED EXPRESSLY FOR

FOR SALE BY

Agents for Eastern Manufacturers, my26-f 19 and 14 West Second-st.

Every Officer and Private IS YOUR SKIN CHAPED.

It will prove equally efficacious in relieving you of ALL KINDS OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES, Whather contagious, or otherwise, are immediately elieved by its use, and in a short time effectually

FIRE-ARMS!

TUST RECEIVED AND NOW FOR TALE-Cotts Tatent Revolvers four, five and six-inch; Colt's Patent Ravy Revolvers; Whitney improved Cotts Pattern Revolvers, Sour, five and six-inch; Whitner Improved Cott Pattern Navy Revolver; Manhatten Seven-Shooters, Cartridge-leading Hevolvers; War or's Bevolvers; Cartridge-leading Hevolvers; War or's Bevolvers, Cartridge-leading Revolvers; Nos. 30 and 52; also, Allen & Wheelock's Calebrated Cartridge-leading Revolvers, Nos. 30 and 52; also, Allen & Wheelock's Nos. 20 and 21; heming'on's Bevolvers, Beale & Bider's Fatent.

We are also propaged to take orders for Sharp's Rifles and Whitney's Minite Bifles and Muskets, of which samples can be seen at our Sore, No. 107 Pearl-st.

PAPPENHEIMWR & DREXFOOS.

SHIRTSI PERFECT FITTING

BOSTON SHIRT FACTORY, L. A. Heppiner, Agent,
NORTH-EAST OOR. FIFTH AND VINE-STR.
Over Cole & Hopkins. Sairance on Fifth-st.
SELF MRANUERMENT FOR SHIRMS.
printed directions so., free overy where, multiple easy to understand that any one can take his own measure for Shirts. I warrant a good fit. The case to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

WE ARE PHEPARED TO SUPPLY the following FRUIT-STRUPS, of a very superior quality, and at price to suit the times, vis: Strawberry, Raspherry, Lesmon, Pineapple, Orange, do., do., do., do. Sarsaparilla, Rese, Catawba., Girger, Vanilla, &c., &c., &c. BY THE GALLON, KEG OR BARREL.

ny26-cSuTuTh N. B. corner Fifth and Main,

NOTICE - DISSOLUTION OF PART-NESSHIP. - The firm of WICK RAM & RALL, 174 Main-st., is this day dissolved by nutual con-cent. The business of the firm will be settled by T. B. WICHAM, 26 West Fifth-st. J. B. WICK HAM, May 29, 1861. SEWING SILKS!

NEEDLES, OIL,

sor Sowing-machine Agents supplied with every kind of Twist and Reedles, direct from the manu-turers, by J. H. JOUVET, 7:3 West Fourth-et, up stairs, Cincinnall, [mh28-cm]

MILITARY GOODS ! SWORDS, BELTS, EPAULETTES, SEASHES, DILT and BRASS BUTTONS, LAUR, AC, at JOHN BUNKE'S,

Butler's IXL Oil Flianking. IN EASTHEN POTS. FACTORY, 39 Vine-street. by88-1 7. S. BUTLER, Assat. THEY TAKE IT.

DORN GETZ. WHOLESALE DRALEE.

In White Final, Green and Black GLASSWARE.

E.o. 5 Sycamore stream, near the Steamboat Landing, between Front and Columbia. Glacinasti, O.,
Cut, Flair and Freeze, Hock, or Getawon, Glarce
and Bear Bottles, hopefar with Quart, Plui and
Half-plui Flasks, Demilohas, Lauterus, etc.

Country Marchangle orders colletted, and Steel as

Sewing Machines!

WEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY

OBLUBBIATED NOISBLESS

otographs in small Scarf and Bosom Piny and ALSO-In gitt cases of General WASHINGTON.

6-4 CADET

Army or Home Guard Uniforms.

A. D. BULLOCE & CO.,

N THE ARMYSHOULD BE SUPPLIED By long marching or exercise of any kind? One ARE YOUR FEET SORE FROM SAME CAUSE?

relieved by its use, and in a short lime effectually cured.

For alight Wounds, Burns, Stings of Bees, the Blizs of Spiders and other insects and for all vegetable Poisons, the Letton is no thoularly applicable, one application in recent cases generally offseting a permanent cure.

To all the above causalties the Soidier is possible placed only by SOLON PALMER, Manufacturer and Importer of Per humory, Manufacturer and Importer of Per humory, And for sale by drugglats generally.

My Solom Palmer, Christiant, Christianski, And for sale by drugglats generally.

A L PROPOSALS FOR PURNISHING Wood to the troops at Camp Dennison have been rejected, and notice is hereby given that I will pay I'll REE DOLLARS per cord for all good, neerchantable hard Wood, corded, at such point on the camp-ground at Camp Dennison as may be designated by the Depot Quartermaster. Not less than fifty cords will be received from any party. Payment will be made at my office as soon and as often as the Depot Quartermaster's receipt for fifty cords is presented to me.

30. H. DICKERSON, my28-j Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Fruit-syrups for Soda-water, &c.

DAVIDSON & BROTHER, Druggists

SHUTTLES, ETC. RMBROIDERY-SILK, SADDLERS', TSAM, FRINGE, SPOOL SILE; COTTON AND LINES THERAD.

NO. 36 WEST PIFTH-STREET, Clacinuati, Ohlo.

mi full Ballmon - Just received;
10 cause Bonsiess Bardines, a parfect delicary;
200 dozen cans Lotaters, 1-b, and 3-b, cans;
100 dozen cans Lotaters, 1-b, and 3-b, cans;
100 dozen Setted Salmon, 3-b, and 3-b, cans;
50 dozen Fresh Salmon, 1-b, and 3-b, cans;
50 dozen Green Repiced Oysters, in jars;
50 dozen Green Ghans, in 1-b, cans;
20 dozen fresh Ghans, in 1-b, cans;
20 dozen fresh Ghans, in 1-b, cans;
20 dozen Fresh Olives, staffed with anchovies;
30 bris, Kans, Finnin and Porter Crackers;
10 dozen Fresh Olives, staffed with anchovies;
50 dozen Bentesur Olives, staffed with anchovies;
50 dozen Bentesur Olives, Staffed with Arberts,
10736 Rational Theater Building, Sycamore-st. CINCINNATH, MAY 17, 1881.—MR. J.
J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 189 Vine-st.—Please and ur 150 dozen (asported) of rour FLUID INES—It suits our iredem-and oblige
BUIBE, ECRETEIN & CO.,
The best of Frail-cap Connect here. 1873-7 AUDITOR'S OFFICE, HARLITON COUNTY, ORSCHWART, May 28, 1801.

THE SPECIAL BOARD OF ROLL

IZATION of real and personal property, to sepa and credits of the city of Unislement, for 18 in tow in session at this office, Persona hart complaints to make will present them in writing on ur before the 17th day of Jupe next, otherwill hery will recover no astaution. Will, Wallb, 19750 Auditor of Hamilton County, Onlo.